

New York Tribune.

First to Last—The Truth—News—Editorials—Advertisements.

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An Ultimatum to the British Worker.

When Mr. Lloyd George went to Lancashire three weeks ago to impress the needs of the government on employers, labor representatives and others concerned in one way or another in the production of munitions for war, he pointed out that there was one thing which was not wanted. "That," he explained, "is red tape; it takes such a long time to unwind, and we cannot spare the time."

He has not granted much time to the workers to show whether an adequate supply of labor can be secured without compulsion. There is to be none of the bargaining and deliberation usual in times of peace between contractors and the government; there is to be no dilly-dallying with the trade unions. If in one week the producers fail to make good, then there will be nothing for it but national service. Apparently the new Minister of Munitions has not delivered this ultimatum without consulting the union leaders. They have told him, he says, that if in seven days they fail to supply the men their case will be "considerably weakened." In a sense, then, he has them on his side.

The outlook is more encouraging than it was a month ago. There is a more general understanding to-day of the pressing need for munitions and the importance of securing them without delay. If the government had dealt more frankly with the workers in the beginning the present difficulties might perhaps never have arisen. But it is doubtful if even the government clearly understood what the country was obliged to face. As Mr. Lloyd George himself openly admitted in his speech on Wednesday, the Germans alone seem to have had an adequate conception of what the war must involve in the way of preparation and organization.

He spoke of France, and said that if Britain could do as well the Allies would soon possess "an overwhelming superiority in the first essential of victory." Yet in France, too, the shortage in munitions seems to have been felt keenly. Of late many men have been brought back from the trenches to supply the needs of the factories. It was not realized at first that some discrimination should be used in dispatching men to the front, the result being that many establishments essential in the production of munitions have been seriously crippled for want of skilled workers. In Germany, on the other hand, the importance of keeping the workshops well manned was understood from the beginning; thus, according to "Le Temps," the hands employed in the Krupp works have been increased since mobilization from 44,000 to 110,000.

This is the sort of foresight in which Great Britain has been lacking. As Mr. Lloyd George put it, Englishmen seemed to expect victory "as a tribute from Fate." Many others have remarked upon the "deadly complacency" that prevails in many parts of the country. This is more to be feared than the resentment which certainly exists among some of the working people in respect of the abuse that has been heaped on them, while huge profits have been made by their employers. But of late the people at large have come to a clearer understanding of the sacrifices that they must make if the war is to be pushed to a satisfactory conclusion, and in face of this the misunderstandings between masters and men will doubtless be cleared up.

One reassuring sign is the comparatively sympathetic attitude of the whole House of Commons. When the Ministry of Munitions bill was first introduced there was a great show of distrust and suspicion; but as far as can be judged from the cable dispatches Mr. Lloyd George's speech was received with little or no opposition on Wednesday. The complaint has been made that the Minister of Munitions has the powers of dictator, but perhaps it is becoming clearer to all that some such powers are indispensable in times like these.

To Perpetuate Coroners.

It is a desperate attempt which some of the coroners are making to save that office—and its valuable emoluments and perquisites—for themselves, when they ask the Constitutional Convention to go back to the conditions prior to 1894. In those days the coroners were constitutional officers, but when the present constitution was adopted they dropped out. Since then there has been so much criticism of the operation of the system and of individual coroners that, so far as New York City is concerned, they will drop altogether out of existence at the end of their present terms if some emergency relief is not applied.

The Constitutional Convention will pay no attention to this frantic endeavor to save jobs if it has any desire for the ap-

proval and good will of the voters in this city. There has been a long fight here to oust the coroners—a fight arising out of countless proofs of their lamentable unfitness, the ludicrously unscientific work of their office, the actual rottenness and corruption which seemed inseparable from the operation of the system and the waste and expense of it all.

That fight was won, though at the cost of enduring all the evils until the present incumbents of the office serve out their terms and a better method of handling sudden and violent deaths needing investigation has been put into operation. If other communities are satisfied with their coroners, and want them, they may retain them under the present law. No conceivable reason exists for changing the constitution so that this city must have thrust upon it again the system which it has repudiated.

Don't Miss the Police Games!

Any person who desires to have an interesting and exciting holiday and at the same time make a contribution to a worthy cause should not fail to attend the police games on Saturday at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track. They will afford a chance to see the bluecoats in athletic contests, in marvellous feats of horsemanship and in some of the more unusual and picturesque phases of police work which rarely come to the notice of the ordinary citizen.

The proceeds of these games, which are to be repeated on July 3, go to the Honor Roll Relief Fund—that is, they are applied for the benefit of widows and orphans of members of the department killed in the performance of their duty. A policeman's salary is not a big one. The relief which comes from this fund is sometimes badly needed. This city is coming to have confidence and pride in its police force, and the force as it is working to-day merits that. Here is an opportunity for citizens to display good will toward their police protectors in a very practical way. For the sake of the latter it is to be hoped that the gate receipts will be handsome.

Subsidies, but Not Government Ownership.

Notwithstanding Secretary McAdoo's nice distinction between government ownership of merchantmen and government stock ownership in a merchant marine corporation, the country as a whole will consider the referendum vote of the United States Chamber of Commerce an emphatic condemnation of the administration's ship purchase bill. In fact, not only government ownership and operation, but to a greater degree even government ownership and private operation, inspired overwhelming opposition, the vote in the former case being 82 for and 698 against, and in the latter 54 for and 711 against.

But the chamber's realization that something must be done to overcome for an American merchant marine the handicaps imposed by our navigation laws is just as emphatically recorded in the favor with which it regards government subsidies and subventions. On the question, "Do you favor subsidies from the government sufficient to offset the difference in cost between operation of vessels under the American flag and operation in the same deep sea trades under foreign flags?" the vote stood: In favor, 558; opposed, 186. As for subvention "to establish regular mail and freight lines under the American flag to countries in which the commercial interests of the United States are important and to American dependencies," the vote in favor amounted to 718 and that against to 48.

In other words, as clearly as the representative business men of the entire country could express themselves, they have agreed as to the necessity for governmental aid and have disagreed with the administration as to the form which such intervention should take. The referendum was ordered at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, held in Washington while the famous fight over the ship purchase bill in Congress was at its height. It is the merest sophistry, therefore, to contend that its result does not pointedly refer to the provisions of that bill. On the other hand, the La Follette seamen's bill had not yet become law. Had the members of the United States Chamber of Commerce included the disastrous provisions of this law in their calculations it is reasonable to suppose that they would have made their heavy vote in favor of subsidies nearly unanimous.

In any case, Mr. Wilson and his advisers will have no excuse now for not knowing what in the way of first aid to our fast dying merchant marine will accord with the enlightened opinion of the business community. The hint is broad enough in all conscience; let them take it.

Mosquitoes.

New York is reasonably familiar with that species of domestic drama which has been aptly termed "scandals in the lives of mosquitoes." It has frequently in the past taken sides for and against the principles involved, to the temporary inflation of their vaudevillean value. But never before, so far as our recollection goes, has it divided over the guilt or innocence of the real mosquito. Can this be a natural development of the former controversial dissensions, the sort of paresis which follows this sort of excess?

The point at issue, apparently, is whether the mosquito of Kings and Queens actually crosses the East River in the dead of night to gorge himself upon the naughty fleshpots of Manhattan, or stays quietly at home, content with the domesticity of the Borough of Homes, with the modestly protected ankle and unpainted cheek which flourish 'neath the broad leafed rubber tree. As a matter of fact, no defense used to be offered to the accusation that he was a bold, bad rover of forbidden territory—the Manhattanite swore to meeting him at various rendezvous on these shores, and the humbled,

outraged denizens of Flatbush and Flushing merely hung their heads in silent acquiescence.

Now, strangely enough, the Manhattanite, as represented by his Health Department, repudiates his former testimony, while the inhabitants of Kings and Queens insist upon the disloyalty of the species *solicitans*. But that is because the scandal has reached the dignity of what amounts to a suit for alienation of the affections and money is involved—some \$150,000, to be exact, authorized by the Legislature to be expended on the drainage of swamps. Manhattan, the seducer, is invited to share the assessment.

How sordid such romances usually become!

Maladministration.

Charities Commissioner Kingsbury is not the first municipal or state official to exceed his appropriation, and he probably won't be the last. He ought to be, though. No matter how important the work of the individual official may seem, no matter how great the emergency, no matter how fine his motives, it is lawbreaking, even if only a technical case, to spend money which his department hasn't got. More than that, such zeal inevitably leads to a state of confusion in the administration of the public's affairs which is bound to be serious and may easily become dangerous.

In the present instance Mr. Kingsbury has let the city in for debts amounting to \$200,000 more than was apportioned to his department in the budget. The debts will have to be paid. The Charities Commissioner says that the expenditures were necessary to care for the poor; the Controller says most of the money went for supplies and equipment which weren't needed or used to meet any emergency. It seems pretty well established that nobody would have starved or frozen to death if this money hadn't been spent—spent when it didn't exist, spent when a proposal to issue revenue bonds to raise it hadn't even been considered.

Mr. Kingsbury is an intelligent and enthusiastic official. He let his enthusiasm run away with his intelligence. If every other department head were to do what he did—spend \$200,000 more than was allotted to his department—municipal finances would be in a state of chaos, the Controller's accountants would be in a state of frenzy and the public would be in a state of revolt. Important as the Charities Department is, and fine as its work is, it is, after all, only one phase of the city's activities, which has to be properly related to all other phases of municipal work. The city, of course, will have to meet the debts its Charities Commissioner has incurred. But Mayor Mitchell should see that this impulsive member of his official family is properly disciplined for what is no small breach of propriety and constitutes serious official shortsightedness.

"We do not fear the truth," writes a German schoolmaster to a colleague at Concord. "In Berlin the French and English newspapers are to be found in the cafes, precisely as in peace." So Germany is obliged to import that commodity?

Mrs. Blach insists that women are people, and demands that the new Constitution recognize them as such in letter and spirit.

A dollar may be worth \$1.05 in Paris now, but it doesn't go very far here.

Thaw has told the jury he is sane, so that question is settled.

Patent Medicines Win.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Fortunately readers of The Tribune are pretty well aware that patent medicines, like certain kinds of raincoats and gentlemen's lids, are not necessarily the good things they are painted. And most thoughtful persons, both laymen and physicians, realize that when Congress arranged the alleged Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, to suit the wishes of the nostrum manufacturers, a huge joke was played upon the people.

Now we want to be sure that every one understands that the present Congress also jumps when the patent medicine interests crack the whip.

Under the recent national narcotic law a licensed, reputable physician cannot direct a patient to take, let us say, a diarrhea mixture or a cough medicine containing any opium, morphine, cocaine or heroin without entering on the prescription the patient's name and address, his (the physician's) name and address and his registered number (the number of his internal revenue license). Which is eminently fair and right. Certainly no physician desires to be exempt in any manner whatsoever. But just note this peculiar fact, and try to bear it in mind when scanning the high-sounding political platforms our great political parties will hand us in 1916. The patent medicine manufacturer is exempt—he can sell the customer medicine containing certain quantities of opium, morphine, heroin or cocaine, and without complying with any formalities whatever.

Isn't this country making wonderful strides toward civic righteousness, and all that sort of rot?

Yes, it isn't.
WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.
P. S.—Watch the Socialist vote grow.
Elmira, N. Y., June 19, 1915.

Victor Emmanuel III.

(From The Manchester Guardian.)
King Victor Emmanuel III is a curious mixture of the democratic instincts which he inherited from Savoy and the strict training of military governors, whose authority over him as a boy is said to have surpassed that wielded by King Edward's mentors. The tradition of the Savoyard kings has been rather that of a cheerful bluffness than of diplomatic skill, but in the case of the present king a fairly long tenure of a throne more secure than that held by his father and grandfather and the mollifying influences of Rome have formed a more courtly bearing. Yet he does seem to have inherited that genius for ceasing to be the king in order to become the man and the brother. King Victor, heretofore moustached if of few inches, moves like a thunderbolt across country when news comes of any of those manifestations of nature's restlessness which torment the people of the peninsula. He arrives by motor and is at once "all over" the stricken district. That counts a good deal.

PROBLEMS OF EXCHANGE

Joint Credit Suggested as Remedy for Extreme Demoralization.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your very excellent article in today's Tribune, under the heading "Topics of the Day in Wall Street," regarding the "drop" in sterling exchange is succinct and worthy. I take the liberty to call your attention to one or two possibilities that are likely to influence foreign exchange to some extent.

Little is heard as to the efforts of the pro-German bankers using their extraordinary knowledge of finance and conditions and all the "tricks of the trade" to force their allied enemies to disgorge the gold held in reserve, particularly by England. If this could be brought about not only would it depreciate the value of exchange and enhance the cost of living in the colonies, which would be more harmful to the Allies than to Germany, but would seriously impair the credit of England, France and Russia, which would be disastrous to those countries and endanger their success in the present war.

Exchange rates will harden if the Allies win the Dardanelles.

A retarding influence, should exchange continue to depreciate, would be a curtailment of exports from these United States to foreign countries other than those in the war zone. This would be brought about by the price of exchange reaching a point which would make the cost of merchandise landed in those countries or colonies so high that the importation thereof would be prohibitive. The volume of exports to ports outside the war zone is so great that if the same should cease and the market be relieved of that amount of exchange the excess of exports over imports would be so decreased that rates of exchange would "stiffen."

As one remedy of extreme demoralization of the exchange market I would suggest that England, France and Russia issue a "joint credit," binding themselves separately and collectively, and that the same be offered for sale in these United States, to bear 6 or 7 per cent interest per annum and issued for a series of terms, say from ten to fifty years from date of issue or declaration of peace. My reasons for the joint arrangement are based on the probability of England reaching a limit of credit and to bind France and Russia to properly protect those financing them. England will have an overwhelming debt after the war is ended, and if the Allies win there will be small possibility of the defeated nations reimbursing the victors in cash, and probably not in land or value from other sources.

England would depend on the colonies assuming some of the costs of the war, but they have had, and are having, heavy disbursements for the same purposes themselves and will be reluctant to imperil themselves further for the mother country by paying part of her debt after the war. The colonial sentiment for independence has been growing for years, as evidenced by Canada, Australasia and South Africa demanding their self-controlled armies and navies and the gradual curtailment of the power of the crown's representative in those provinces or federations.

Russia might repudiate her debt, in which case England and France would have to enforce jointure, for otherwise it would be difficult to force Russia to pay. France would live up to all agreements. Collectively it would be a safe investment for the general public. It is only a matter of time when the United States' financiers who take care of the financing of the Allies will have exhausted their resources, and then the public will have to be approached to float the great demands of the warring nations.

Bear in mind there is plenty of money in the country, but not all of it is available for financing nations at war; that while vast fortunes have been made by a few individuals by sales of material to the belligerents they would afford small investment for war credits, so that it is the general public who must be looked to for further funds to invest. As the people's incomes are not increasing, but as their expenses are, it will require a fairly safe investment to attract them, one that will be negotiable; such would be the three nations jointure mentioned above.

NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1915.

For Carranza's Side.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: As a Cuban interested in the Mexican problem, I was much pleased with the article by Señor Roberto V. Posquerra which appeared in your issue of last Sunday, June 13. I am glad that for once you have presented the Mexican problem for the side of the Carranza people. Up to this time you always ignored the issues of the Constitutionalists. I was much disappointed that The Tribune, so radical on many questions, was so conservative and partisan on the question of Mexico. As a Latin who has lived in Mexico and who is not connected with either of the factions, I know that Carranza is the most constructive and earnest man in that unfortunate land. He has done a great deal for the cause of Mexican independence, but, unfortunately, the papers in this country are against him. I hope that in the future you will give us as much of Carranza's side as you have given us in the past of General Villa's.

F. MARQUEZ.
New York, June 17, 1915.

As Washington Said.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I read with much pleasure the letter published in The Tribune of Monday from Mr. Henry Nichols, whose name has long been familiar to all those who have been striving for the cause of international peace. The sentiment of patriotic Americans—"Let this country keep out of war"—is well-nigh universal. And Mr. Bryan will demonstrate, in my opinion, as time goes on, a much larger popular following than many persons are crediting him with at present. Especially, I find from correspondence, is this true in the West and South.

In the words of George Washington, in his immortal farewell address: "If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel."

F. L. ALLENBY.
New York, June 17, 1915.

New and Appreciative Subscriber.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read a certain New York morning newspaper for the last fifteen years, but feel compelled by the most interesting news you are publishing to make a change at this time to your paper. You are certainly covering the news in an interesting and thorough manner, touching subjects that are not reviewed in my former paper. Keep up the "fine stuff." I notice on the train that I am not the only one who has discovered your paper.
E. J. RICHARDS.
Hempstead, Long Island, June 16, 1915.

"NOW FOR A HOME RULE STAFF."



"WHY BULGARIA HESITATES"

A Greek Explanation of the Macedonian Problem.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: After careful reading of Mr. Tonjonoff's letter, which appeared in The Tribune to-day, entitled "Why Bulgaria Hesitates: She Wants Macedonia, Not What Greece Wants to Give Her," I answer, "Greece shall give nothing to Bulgaria, because nothing belongs to Bulgaria on the Greek side."

Among your correspondent's statements I notice that since the Greeks occupied Macedonia they have been carrying on a campaign of extermination, and as evidence he refers to the travelers in the Balkans. I suppose Mr. Tonjonoff forgot to write the names of those travelers. Let me say that we have heard nothing of any Greek extermination since the Greek reign in Macedonia, such as those that took place by the Bulgarian Comitatists (irregulars) during the Turkish rule in the end of the last century. Why should the Greeks exterminate their brethren?

Your correspondent claims that his country has only a desire to liberate her children in Macedonia. But will he allow me to ask what children? Has his country many children in the Greek Macedonian cities of Cavalla, Serras, Drama, Castoria, as well as in Monastir? Let me emphatically say that the populations of the leading cities (with the exception of Salonica, which has a majority of Jews, and some gypsy Bulgarian villages, which are the nests of the patriotic Bulgarians (Comitatists) in Greek Macedonia) are Greeks. I am not alone in saying this, for almost every American and European correspondent and traveler admits it.

As a matter of fact let us consider the Greek election of last Sunday. Not one Bulgarian Deputy elected in Macedonia for the Athens Chamber. Where, then, is the Bulgarian population of Greek Macedonia? Perhaps Mr. Tonjonoff will say that the Greek authorities compelled the Bulgarians to vote for the Greek Deputies, but we have heard nothing like that either in the one or the other continent. There are Bulgarians in Macedonia, but in no comparison with the town of Xanthi and Thrace, Cavalla, Serras and Drama, which the Bulgars (call them Tartars, it sounds better) claim will remain Greek at any cost, not only because that is the will of Hellenism, but, above all, the desire of their inhabitants, that have kept their language and the traditions of the Greek race during the dark ages. Besides, it is unnecessary to describe the sacrificed blood of so many young men of the Greek country in order to give them the so anxiously expected fresh air of liberty.

I also beg to call the attention of your readers to Mr. Tonjonoff's claim that only his countrymen crushed the Ottoman Empire. He does not mention the assistance of the Serbians in Adrianople, and the Greek fleet that enabled them to have a door in the Mediterranean Sea. No doubt your correspondent is an ardent Bulgarian patriot, but how inaccurate his statements are!

ARISTOTLE M. MACHELAS.
New York, June 20, 1915.

Why Public Defender Is Needed

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The writer, who is a member of the Michigan bar, but not engaged in court practice, has this to say about "Public Defender." For some twenty years my hobby has been to aid, free of charge, those unfortunate who have not had a fair show when in contact with the administration of criminal law.

I shall mention three cases. In 1906 or thereabouts two young sailors were sentenced on a plea of guilty to twelve years' imprisonment. They could not speak English, had no counsel and were misled by the Police Department in making their plea. Case still pending. Some years ago a young man killed his father's assassin, who had escaped with a year in Elmira Reformatory. The young man was convicted, sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. The jury misunderstood the instructions of the court. The lawyer took all the money and dropped appeal to the higher court. Reading over the evidence there is no question of the young man being unfairly convicted.

The last case is as follows: Peter Chris-

tensen, a young Dane, arrived in New York one year ago. He went to Delaware County to find work, was arrested December 8, 1914, for highway robbery, by the Sheriff of Delaware County. The young man was in Brooklyn on the day of the robbery and had witnesses to prove it. When the examination came up before the magistrate the complaining witness had disappeared. Accordingly, Christensen was held till complainant could be found. I learned of the case through the editor of "Nordlyset," and wrote the authorities. On May 10 Christensen was discharged from custody, the complaining witness refusing to testify. Christensen had no money, could not speak English and is a stranger. He is absolutely innocent. In 1885, when I was an immigrant, I was arrested and held for three days because the policeman could not understand my English. Conclusion—a public defender is needed.

LOUIS HOGREFE.
Brooklyn, June 16, 1915.

The Correct Boutonniere.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: This is a nation of many nationalities. Many of our inhabitants are naturalized, many not naturalized at all and others again designated as hyphenated Americans. Let every true American follow President Wilson's injunction to wear a little flag of the Union every day in the year.

If every wearer of the red, white and blue will read Secretary Lane's speech on the "Flag Makers," read in all our public schools yesterday, as well as President Wilson's Flag Day address on the "Meaning of the Flag and the Things It Stands For," he will have an inspiring and wholesome conception of what Old Glory means.

It also occurred to me that it would be a good plan at the Fourth of July ceremonies to our new citizens to give each one a little red, white and blue flag to wear upon his person and a larger flag to be displayed at his home upon patriotic occasions. Each one of the new citizens should be advised to forever wear the colors of his country.

JULIUS GOLDBURG.
New York, June 15, 1915.

Ants.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As to riding one's garden of ants, bisulphure of carbon will do the work. Its fumes are deadly to the life of ants and many other insects. It can be procured in one-pound tin cans from any good drug store, as well as in most seed stores. With an iron rod, cane or stick make a hole six or eight inches deep in the ants' nest and into it pour one tablespoonful of the fluid and then tramp the soil over it. It had better be used when the soil is fairly dry and not waterlogged. If the nest is large more than one hole can be used. I generally make them about one foot apart.

Caution—This fluid is very inflammable (but not explosive) and will flash from the heat in the soil if that be up to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. A spark from a pipe or a cigar will flash it.

As a rule but one application of the fluid is required in any one year. I have used it successfully for more than thirty years.

Chicago, June 16, 1915. JNO. A. DAY.

The President's English.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: My brief letter in The Tribune of June 11 criticizing the President's literary style seems to have resulted in "piling Pelion upon Ossa," vide the editorial page of this morning's Tribune.

Furthermore, I long have held that no man who spits the infinitive can hope to go to heaven. Now this view must be abandoned. Mr. Wilson is too lustrious a soul to be barred out.

CHARLES MUMFORD.
Newark, N. J., June 19, 1915.

German Spies in the Postoffice.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I note your article in to-day's Tribune on the German spy system within the United States Postal Service, and I have not the slightest doubt as to its truthfulness. It is a well known fact that certain postal employees have been seen in Printing House Square delivering pro-German lectures.

J. J. XAVIER.
New York, June 17, 1915.

IRELAND AND THE WAR

Singular Lack of Enthusiasm for Service Among Young Men.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One cannot but be surprised to read constantly in your valuable columns of the arrival by the incoming steamers of young men from Ireland. In the last few days you and your contemporaries have pointed to the number that have arrived by the steamship St. Paul and the steamship Orduna, the explanation given being that these young men are seeking to avoid conscription if same should be put in force in Great Britain. Can this really be the true explanation, and are we to conclude that the Irish have lost their fighting qualities? In former years the Irish were always to be found in the fighting line irrespective of their loyalty to Great Britain. In view of the generous land laws that have been passed in the last twenty years for Ireland, the immense amount of money that has been voted for the tenants to purchase their own farms, and now with the Home Rule bill passed and placed upon the statute book, this disloyalty must have largely disappeared, besides which the leader of the Irish Nationalists, Mr. Redmond, has eloquently appealed to the young men of Ireland to join the colors, and has drawn a vivid picture of the treatment given to Poland in the last twenty years by Germany as a contrast to the generosity of that given to Ireland by the British government. Surely Irishmen cannot forget their co-religionists in France and in Belgium, or overlook Louvain and Rheims, or be so short-sighted as not to realize that the only barrier that stands between Ireland being subject to the same treatment as Belgium is the British navy. How can the young men, when business is prosperous in Ireland, desert their country and leave its defense to the old people, their fathers, mothers and sisters, if invasion should occur?

All religions and all denominations in the countries of the Allies are supporting the fighting line, priests and monks are necessary, following the splendid example set by that grand old man, Cardinal Mercier, the only blot being the lack of enthusiasm by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, who for some reason have held back and have not performed their share in coming out in the support of the cause of the Allies and preaching from their altars and pulpits the duty of the young men of Ireland to defend the sacred cause of liberty and justice for which the Allies are fighting.

G. ARMSTRONG.
New York, June 19, 1915.

"Trucking to Voodooism."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Apropos of your editorial squib regarding the "christening" of the Arizona, it is not pertinent to inquire why this peculiar ceremony should be regarded as indispensable to the launching of a government vessel? The special objection to champagne is difficult to understand, as a prohibitionist should find only gratification in the smashing of a bottle containing liquor and the throwing away of its contents. But, wine or water, what but a mediocrity fetichism and native superstition is involved in the performance? No rational or even sane human being can imagine that breaking a bottle of any kind of liquid over the bow of a vessel can exercise even the faintest effect on her destiny, and official catering to the ridiculous person who think otherwise is certainly unwelcome to the nation, as much so as the superstitious avoidance of Friday as a launching day, or as the omission of the number 13 from downtown Chicago streets by an ignorant superintendent of street numbering. At this point in the twentieth century is it not time that official trucking to voodooism and like idiocy be ended?

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.
New York, June 17, 1915.

To the Countess of Warwick.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to say that one of the finest articles written in your splendid Tribune is from the pen of the Countess of Warwick relative to "Prussia and the Woman." In the culture and refinement of this noble woman lies the solution of her problem, and the countless even "buds better than she knew."